Saucelito Weekly Herald.

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Saucelito Weekly Herald.

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THOS. P. WOODWARD, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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SAUCELITO, ... Saturday, July 6th

THE DESTINY OF TRADE.

Looking upon the past is a favorite occupation for many who seem to take a cruel satisfaction in torturing their souls with the words—"it might have been!" It may be! and it shall be! are to them unknown sounds. There are very few who look calmly on the past, read its tendencies, explain its moving currents, and thus dare the North West passage of human success by relying on their deductions for the future. He who is indifferent to the past guesses at the future, and almost invariably guesses wrongly, because he has not a standpoint on the brink of popular progress. The indifferent man is a chip cast ashore; a flood may move him about listlessly, but he never can reach the great sea of desire and ambition. It is only the strong swimmer who discovers the current, observes its direction and then braves its force, trusting to Providence and his study of the past for the result. He that sees the past and carefully notes its moving onward tendencies is the one who looks to the future with a faith, kin to belief; he it is that wins the race of life. But there are few of such men. This idea is suggested to us by the thought that there are few who realize that there is a destiny for trade, which is too often taken for caprice and luck. The development of commercial and material forces works according to fixed natural laws, hastened or retarded by the caprice of man. We cannot separate the genius and enterprise of men from the local physical influences in which they live and move. Therefore it is not chance that controls the growth of people and the establishment of local powers. In isolated cases—fragments of society, the operation of natural laws may seem somewhat difficult, if not impossible; but by a comprehensive view the currents of life, with its rapids, breakers and eddies, become visible and the future is pointed at, if not disclosed. So it is with trade. It moves steadily toward a focal point, even though a reverse eddy may appear on the surface. It is the province of the financier, the capitalist, the statesman to discover its under current and its goal, and in such discovery is the secret of fortune.

We have here in our State many instances to demonstrate this idea. The laws of demand and supply in the actual politics of trade are not more inexorably shown than are the delineations of its geography. Trade alone is a product of brain force, but like all brain force, it must conform itself to the arrangement of physical substance. It is by recognition of this principle that we predict the growth of cities and have confidence in the success of new enterprises. And yet how much does the world lose in wasted energy from thoughtless experiment. Men embark their treasures in a raft of collected driftwood and set sail before they have observed the direction of the current. Intelligent efforts are the exception and were it not for the necessity, which makes us all work a little in the right direction we should nearly perish by the way. It is this fact that draws the line between the wealthy, the prosperous, the happy and the poor, the shiftless, the disappointed, and how many are there that are rich, prosperous and happy?

We have now before us a State full of promise and prophecy for the future. Who will read the book of destiny? The capitalist but then you call him a land grabber—an extortionist—a public spoliator; the railroad king but then you call him a grasping monopolist and a soulless being; the merchant—but you call him a pet of fortune! The truth is the book of destiny is open; but men will not read, or if they read, they will not heed its teachings. Is not this idea very pertinent at the present time, when the great forces of the State are gradually assuming definite direction and systematic form. Railroads are being built in patchwork plan; but the destiny of trade will make a whole living system of the many parts, and that system will have its prominent features corresponding to the geography of trade and the increase of men and minds. Men and minds, however, follow and adjust themselves to nature, and therefore we can say that we have the first sure guideboard to the future in the configuration and natural wealth of the land. We can say—here must be a great metropolis—here must be a coursing artery of trade—there must be the heart and thence must come the life blood of the people. Readers, look about you; watch events, by the experience of the past, look ahead and see what is coming. We need make no local application nor discuss the elements of our prospects. We have done this frequently; let us have the lesson of faith and, having faith, let us show our faith by our works. We have seen nature and man pointing the finger of progress to our city; we have noted the efforts and struggles of men to get into and master the current; and now we only ask you to prepare for the flood so that you may profit by its force and float on its surface.

RAILROAD TERMINI.

We have, since the inception of the HERALD publication, continuously, in some form of presentation, called attention to the inevitable location of the railroad termini of the Pacific Coast. More particularly did we in our issue of September 16th of last year set forth the outlines of the future railroad system of the State of California. Some of our predictions, based upon the facts of geography and the sure results of commercial tendencies, have been remarkably verified. Without considering the special local claims of San Diego and San Pedro on the south and the Columbia River and Puget Sound on the north, we then claimed that the entire system was practically centered in San Francisco Bay. Even where roads are built at a distance, they all aim ultimately to reach the most available anchorage near the mouth of the harbor. So true are these deductions that no capitalist can venture to disregard them. Competition, or the fear of competition, will always force him to adopt the plan of operation that is dictated by natural policy. Hence we can safely assert that what appears to be the best course to pursue will finally be pursued. We have claimed that the interior trade must meet the foreign and coast trade over the shortest possible routes and within the smallest possible focal area. Commerce is now and always will be centered in one city, and that city, "unless the skies fall," must be San Francisco. Though there may be emulation which aims at rivalry, there cannot be strictly speaking, any rival cities. Two common centres cannot exist. Therefore we can foresee that our railroad system is destined to flow directly into this centre of trade. Intervening obstacles, such as the waters of the bay, may cut off the connection by rail, but practically the road is even extended across to the water front of the city, or else the converging points of debarkation are virtually parts of one entirety, divided only by name into separate cities. We have therefore claimed as well that there can be but three railroad termini on this bay and perhaps only two by future reduction of present difficulties. We speak of San Francisco, Oakland and Saucelito. One of these, Oakland, has already been established by the Central Pacific Railroad Company with combinations extending over the central portion of the State. Thus far this is established and we were the first to speak of the threatened Goat Island centralization scheme. We intimated last September that the Company would have been better pleased "could they have gained Goat Island, blocked a navigable channel of our bay now open to the commerce of the world, and spread out a new city over the water." This was said in view of the absolute necessity for the road to reach towards San Francisco as near as possible. How true were our predictions time has proved already. The agitation of the present moment points to San Francisco as the terminus for a new Southern system, and our claims for the importance of Saucelito as the future terminus of the Northern system are becoming acknowledged facts with wonderful rapidity. We now begin to see clearly that the Central Pacific Railroad, with all its valuable connections, and the future Oregon trade, must join with the North coast railroads in seeking this place for an outlet into the common reservoir and heart of business. We like to see ourselves on record, simply because we are careful to make statements that are founded on correct principles. We said last year, "San Francisco is the natural terrminus of all the eastern and southern railroads, not on the present location northward of Thorpe's but thence skirting the bay shores and terminating on Mission Bay." The hot strifes now stirring the people of San Francisco and antagonistic circles of men prove our position to have been true. Now we still wish to say that Saucelito will, in future time, near or remote, be the shipping point for the entire range of of North coast counties, the West counties of the Sacramento Valley, and possibly of the entire northeastern portion of the State. We fear no array of facts nor figures, no delays nor disappointments in controversion of this assertion.

THE APACHES IN WASHINGTON.

The Apaches, under charge of General Howard, reached Washington about two weeks ago and attracted much attention but did not create a very favorable impression. Many red chiefs have visited the National Capitol and the officials there thought that Colyer's pets were decidedly inferior physically and mentally to the Dacotahs and other northern redskins, who are taller, lighter in color, more cleanly in their habits, superior in their manners and more intelligent. Very soon after reaching Washington, the Apaches were taken to the Patent Office building and shown the collection of firearms, in which they were much interested, and they at once expressed a desire to have a good breech-loading repeater rifle and a horse for each man of their tribe. As they have been told that Uncle Sam is very liberal, they thought that this would be no more than their share. Their request did not lead to any promise that it should be granted, but then there is no telling how far the Colyer policy is to be carried. They secured a suit of clean clothes for each man of the party and no doubt they needed it. We do not hear that they have expressed any intention toward a peace policy after their return, and as the relatives of some of them are now on the war path, perhaps promises would be of little value. In fact, we have no satisfactory evidence that these men who have gone with Howard have much influence. He is, however, doing his best, and we hope the result will prove that his course is wise.

THE *Evening Bulletin* of San Francisco is still venting its spleen upon Saucelito. What injuries it has received from the hands of our citizens, we cannot conceive, except the fact that they do not appreciate the merits of that paper as highly as the proprietors do, can be one. A few days since it charged that the location of the railroad at Saucelito had silenced some of the opponents of the Goat Island grant. As some of the stockholders of the Saucelito Company are members of the Committee of One Hundred, as well as one of the proprietors of the *Bulletin*, we think it only due to the dignity of that body to press an investigation, and if they find the charge sustained against the Saucelito gentlemen, expel them. If not true, expel the author of the libel. The President of the Saucelito Company was one of the seven founders of the Committee of One Hundred, and doing good service in the cause of the people of San Francisco, while the *Bulletin* was urging the interests of the Railroad Company, which course it pursued until the force of public opinion compelled it to turn a somersault. Since that period, like all new converts, it fights fiercely for the cause, and as evidence of zeal, impugns the motives and actions of better men, who headed the movement at its inception. We hear no more of the *Bulletin*'s bridge.

THE friends of Hon. J. M. Coghlan are hard at work endeavoring to have that gentleman renominated by the Republican Congressional Convention. Should they succeed, the election of his opponent, whoever he may be, is ensured. That Mr. Geo. Pierce, who was the nominee on the Democratic ticket, would have better represented the interests of the people few will deny. Since Mr. Coghlan's return he has been endeavoring to explain his course in Congress to his constituents, but cannot succeed in convincing them that he has acted right. Re-elect him and his future acts will show no change, except for the worse. We hear Gen. Frisbee mentioned as a candidate before the Republican Convention; and should he be nominated by them and Mr. Geo. Pierce by the Democrats, our citizens can then rest satisfied that which ever party is victorious the Congressman elected will represent California's interests.

A MAN named Wafer recently fell over board at midnight but being a good wafer stuck to the piles until daybreak when he was rescued.

THE Confederate steamer *Shenandoah* who made the Ocean brilliant with the blaze of burning whalers and merchantmen, during the Rebellion, was wrecked during the late gale at Zanzibar.

THE Reading, (Penn.) "Eagle" denies the report as sensational that says the small-pox is epidemic in that city and claims that there is only one hundred cases all told. As that city has a population of only 35,000, we think that a large per centage at least it would be considered so in California.

ARE husbands in Pennsylvania so different from those elsewhere that we find in the Pennsylvania *Ledger* the following suggestive advertisement:

"Jacob J. Atkinson, if you wish to see your wife die come home as soon as possible. M. A. P.

Could there be any doubt as to Jacob's desire to witness the event?

THE Sioux warriors while on their peace visit to Washington, were aroused one morning by the bells of a milk wagon and mistaking them for the bells of an emigrant train, rushed out yelling their war whoop and brandishing their tomahawks. Discovering their error, they gracefully retired without any additional scalps dangling at their belts.

HINTS FOR LECTURE ROOMS.—It is painful to listen to three-fourths of the lectures in our public halls. After a painful strain of an hour one can often make out a broken and fragmentary quarter part of the discourse, and the last part of every sentence is entirely lost, by reason of dropping the voice exactly when it ought to be particularly audible.

There should be attached to every lecture hall a prompter, whose position should be at the far end of the audience, and whose office it should be, by audible signs, to keep the speaker's voice up to the mark.

We venture to say that the attendance would be a fourth or third larger, when this assurance is given that the speaker can be heard clearly and without the ear-strain now so general and so distressing.

VINEYARDS IN FRANCE.—It is officially stated that over six millions of acres, equal to the sixteenth part of all the land capable of cultivation in France, is occupied by vineyards. The gross product is one thousand five hundred millions of francs, equal to three hundred millions of dollars. This industry employs six millions of men, women and children, and nearly two millions of merchants, agents, and other persons. Let California think of this. In time, Europe may look to us for wine, and France may need her soil for the growth of food. Assured by our climate surpasses France for the requisites for good wine. We want only experience in the manufacture. Our grapes are always good, our vintage never fails, and no wines have more flavor of the grape. It is no small advantage that our long Summer's sunshine, so ripens the grapes that our wines mellow in three years fully as much as French wine ripens in six years.

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SAUCELITO, ... Saturday, July 6, 1872

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BALL.—A grand ball was given in Bolinas on the evening of the Fourth, at the Bay View Hotel.

The schooner "Tocao", on the same day, took from our place a merry party, who dashed about the bay before a stiff breeze in fine style.

WHAT shall our women do? A lady lecturer in a southern city received in reply to the above the response, let the gals get married; and them that can't, can take care of the babies.

POSTPONED.—The promised "mill" between prominent citizens of this place and of San Rafael has been indefinitely postponed, on account of the indisposition of one of the principals.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.—Gov. Stanford, C. P. Huntington and W. W. Montague visited Saucelito last Sunday. What their specific business was has not transpired. Probably they came to consult together concerning the terminus of the proposed road to Humboldt Bay.

ANOTHER CLAM BAKE.—A large party of ladies and gentlemen from San Francisco celebrated another clam bake at Old Saucelito in the most approved style, last Saturday. We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to attend the ceremonies, which we were unavoidably prevented from enjoying.

THE FIRST TIE.—Our reporter made inquiries in every part of Saucelito last Thursday, for the party of "constructionists" who were to lay the first tie of the North Pacific Coast Railroad. We were told that work would commence on the Fourth of July. To be concise—it didn't.

On the Fourth the Nereus Club of San Francisco passed a very pleasant afternoon and evening in the same place. The party came over in the schooner "Arab", and landed on the beach near the Zingara House. Music was soon sounding in the hall and sixty couples were engaged in dancing.

NATIVITIES.—The census report in the classification of nativities of Marin County, state that 948 are natives of Ireland, 273 of Germany, 134 of France, 361 of Switzerland, 361 of China, 181 of England and Wales, 131 of British America, 80 of Mexico and 41 of Italy. There were 193 who were born in the State.

STATE PRISON REPORT.—We are indebted to A. F. Hinman, Esq., for the following recapitulation for the month of June, 1872. Number of prisoners May 31st, 1872, 942; number of prisoners received in June, 30; total, 972. Number of prisoners discharged under provision of the act, 33; number of prisoners discharged by pardon, 1; number of prisoners discharged by death, 2; number of prisoners in prison June 30th, 936; total, 972. Decrease during the month of June, 6.

A TROUBLESOME VISITOR.—A fiery San Rafaelite of Mexican persuasion made a visit to this place last Sunday. He conducted himself, however, so that his room was soon esteemed better than his company. Little children were cuffed on the ears and gentlemen were called nasty names. The consequence of his behavior was speedily afforded in the shape of an importunate revolver. It was a broad hint to leave. He hid himself very carefully in a building near by, and when the shades of night came falling fast, he hied himself to his adobe and jerked beef.

WHO'D 'AVE THO'T IT.—It was not Petro, but it was somebody about his size and complexion who fell asleep last Wednesday evening and left the house to take care of itself. At one o'clock in the morning he awoke to a vivid sense of having neglected his business. The lights were burning brilliantly. On the bar was standing a box of cigars—open and slightly "helped." That was nothing, however, to a generous proprietor. It was in the till that the mystery lurked. Upon opening it, five dollars in silver coin were missing. The thief, however, was a gentleman. He had helped himself to cigars and drinks, but had not made a brute of himself, and he had kindly left a quarter of a dollar and a ten-cent piece in the till for small change. We would like to know that artist despoiler—not professionally, but as a human curiosity. The gentleman who looks like Petro now drinks his own coffee in order to keep him awake at night.

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN THE MODE OF SHIPPING SEAMEN.—At the recent session of Congress an act was passed which entirely changes the present mode of shipping seamen in the merchant service. The law provides for the appointment of a Shipping Commissioner for each port in the United States, whose duty it is to ship seamen, and to see that encouragement is given to the taking of apprentices into the merchant service. He is authorized to rent an office, and to have the services of a clerk or clerks, and the act names the fee he is entitled to for each seaman he ships, and each apprentice that is indentured to the master of a vessel by him. There are many important provisions in the law touching the treatment of seamen, and the rights and duties of masters of vessels. It imposes a penalty for the desertion of a vessel by a seaman, and make the Commissioner responsible for any derelictions of duty on his part. It was approved on the 7th of June, and is to go into effect at any time within sixty days therefrom. We have no intimation who will be appointed Commissioner for this port.

SAN RAFAEL.—Our neighbors at San Rafael celebrated the Fourth by holding a picnic, and in the evening had a grand ball.

PICNICS.—The last week has been unusually lively here. Several large picnics have been held in our pleasant precincts, and many smaller private gatherings have added to the enjoyment of the passing time. Last Sunday the picnic given by the Garibaldians, at Bohemian Hall, was largely attended. The sports and regatta were successful entertainments. No one, however, succeeded in securing the prizes at the top of the greased pole.

THE COAL MINE AT POINT BONITA.—We are informed that Gen. Schofield intends to have the coal discoveries at Point Bonita thoroughly tested. If a good vein is found to exist there, though not of immediate value to the Government, it would be a valuable resource in time of war, and would afford information for prospecters in places further north in tracts adjoining the reservation.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—On the morning of the Fourth Constantine was exerting himself as usual to celebrate the day in a becoming manner. His veteran three-pounder was called into active service, and made to speak out in favor of the great American Eagle. Five discharges were made, which caused the hills to echo back the sound of patriotic ejaculation. A small group of five men were gathered about in close proximity, when the sixth attempt at extraordinary resonance was made. A scene followed that defied description. The cannon was burst into a thousand fragments, and consternation was spread around. The pieces of metal and wood from the gun-carriage were sent flying through the air in all directions. Two large pieces of iron were driven through the balcony of the Zingara House, through the weather-boarding of the house itself, and lodged in the saloon within. One large piece of wood was thrown about two hundred feet in the street. Notwithstanding the imminent danger to which all were exposed, only one man was injured. He was struck in the arm and leg by flying fragments. The wounds, though bleeding freely, were not serious. It is considered very wonderful that some one was not killed or seriously maimed.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

The Assessment Rolls foot up $298,000,000.

CON. MOONEY has been reelected First Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department.

THE police forbade the firing of pistols in the street on the Fourth.

A MAN of this city has been made the unhappy father of triplets.

THE small-pox is still creating some excitement, some forty cases have been reported.

THE National Guards of Virginia City under command of Gen. Butterman paraded in this city on the Fourth.

"ALEXANDER" and "Black Swan" had a very exciting trot on Tuesday which was won by the "Black Swan" after trotting seven heats, two of which were dead.

A WOMAN had her husband arrested as insane because he would not give her a carriage and horses, a sewing machine and fine clothes. We trust her example will not be followed.

GOODENOUGH, in his cigar boat, arrived, on June 28th, from Seattle, from which place he sailed June 6th. Immediately the managers of Woodward's and City Gardens had a fight over the boat, which was finally secured by the City Gardens.

LAST Saturday night, Noah Mullendor, a reporter on the "Call", was shot twice by Henry McCauslin, in a difficulty arising from family affairs. The wounds, though severe, are not expected to prove fatal.

A GRAND railroad mass meeting was held Monday night. The agreements made in St. Louis were declared satisfactory and a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions to aid the construction of a road on the 35th parallel.

THE celebration on the fourth passed off to the satisfaction and pleasure of all. A fire at Pacific street wharf destroyed about $25,000 worth of propety and merchandise, and another on Washington street below Sansome, resulting in a loss of about the same amount. Both fires were by boys firing off crackers.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

MR. C. S. Abbott has 1,000 milk cows on his ranch near Salinas.

THE first stake of the Texas Pacific railroad has been driven at San Diego.

SAN DIEGO has shipped its first lot of home manufactured rosin and turpentine.

THE first number of the Cloverdale "Bee" has appeared.

CATALINA ISLAND in the bay of San Pedro has been sold for $1,250,000 to John G. Downey and others.

SOME chinamen in Nevada county killed a night watchman of a mine in retaliation for the killing of one of their race while robbing the sluices,

THE school census of Petaluma gives the number of children entitled to draw school money, as 745 showing a falling off of 71.

SAN MATEO County has a large hay crop this year, the farmers being compelled to cut their wheat and oats before maturity.

MARYSVILLE had a Fourth of July celebration. Rev. Father Kelly was Chaplain, Rev. Dr. McKaig, Orator, W. G. Murphy, Reader and J. B. Badger, Poet, and Green, Marshal.

A MAN named Budd living in Sacramento paid another man $1,500 to kill his wife. His confederate informed the police and Budd was arrested. His wife has sued for a divorece.

THE eight-hour strikers in New York are aggrieved because the police interfere in their arrangements to bully the workingmen who would rather stick to their employment, and have applied to Governor Hoffman to draw off the hindrances to the coercion of one man by the brute force of a dozen. However, they got no encouragement from him. The piano-makers who wanted to work were compelled to join with the strikers, and no arrangement has yet been made.

The following Poem by H. A. Stuart (Caliban) was delivered by Fred. Lyster Esq., on the occasion of the recent celebration July Fourth:

THE BIRTH OF FREEDOM.

When Freedom like a meteor rose,
Transcendent o'er her tyrant foes,
On wings of radiant light;
In vain the most far-seeing eye
Her future glory could descry,
Ere sped a century's flight.

Born in the cannon's deathful roar,
Baptized in tears and nursed in gore—
The meed of hero's gone;
She rose amid the battle's rout—
The warrior's groan—the warrior' shout
That burst from Lexington!

She rose to deeds of high emprize—
She rose to glad a nation's eyes
And rend the griping chain,
Which Tyranny's coercive hand
Had clasp'd upon a haughty land;
Had clasp'd it—but in vain.

She rose and spread to climes afar,
The brightness of a mighty star
That millions gladly hail,
And in her bright arising see
The harbinger of Liberty—
That bids oppression quail.

* * * * *

And as beneath her starry ray,
We meet to hail her natal day
And patriot vows renew,
Oh, may we feel that we are one,
That Freedom's work is but begun,
And Honor's course pursue.

Nor ever, despite party rage,
Disown this noble heritage
Our gallant sires have left;
Nor from you banner waving high
Fair Freedom's guardian canopy
Let one bright star be reft.
'Tis ours! this glorious land—'tis ours!
To use as good or ill empowers—
To honor or debase;
And oh! may we by heaven led
The path of Progress duly tread
In never-tiring race.

And may we on this festal day,
All strife, all jealousy allay,
All party feeling shun,
And emulate that God-like race
Whose lustre Time can ne'er efface—
Who our redemption won.

Thus while rejoicing, let us feel
That Freedom is for woe or weal,
And learn to use the prize
That Providence, who ruleth all,
May guide us through each dangerous thrall
That in our pathway lies.

And blest by His Omniscient power
Our land shall strengthen every hour—
Our Liberty increase;
While every rolling year shall bring,
With many a goodly offering,
The sacred boon of peace.

UNIVERSITY BASE-BALL.

July 2d the last game of the series for the championship was played between '73 and '74, and was neatly won by '73, with a score of 28 to 17. The following are the scores of all the games:

May 29, '73 vs. '75	26—18
June 4, '74 vs. '73	18—16
June 11, '74 vs. '75	28—15
June 13, '74 vs. '75	38— 6
June 18, '73 vs. '74	36—28
June 21, '75 vs. '73	35—15
June 25, '73 vs. '75	38—21
June 27, '74 vs. '75	24—13
July 2, '73 vs. '74	28—17

THE NEW POSTAL LAW.

The new postal bill, which has recently been passed by Congress, makes some changes in the existing postal relations which are of general interest. Among other things it authorizes one cent postal cards for correspondence, or for printed circulars, similar to those which were introduced into Great Britain nearly two years ago, and are now in use in nearly all European countries. The House provided in the bill for cards with a paper flap to cover and conceal the writing. The Senate changed this to an open card. In the Conference Committee the style of the card was left to the discretion of the Postmaster-General, who prefers the open card, and will order that kind only to be manufactured. The face of the card will bear a one cent stamp, and will be provided with lines for the address, and the back will be ruled for the letter. The price of the card and stamp will be only one cent. It will probably be three or four weeks before they will be ready for sale, as the plates for printing have yet to be prepared.

The postage on circulars, newspapers and other transient printed matter, which under the old law was two cents for every four ounces or less, is now one cent for two ounces or less. Small circulars, which formerly cost two cents to mail, can now be sent for one cent—an important reduction to business men, who use the mails largely to advertise their business. The change is now in force, the law being immediate in its effects.

THE NEW POSTAL CODE.

The following contains part of the new regulations and rates approved under the new postal code:

Referring to your telegram of the 12th instant, I would say that the following are the rates to be charged on third-class printed matter, viz.: On all printed occasional publications; transient newspapers, magazines, hand-bills, posters, unsealed circulars, prospectuses, proof-sheets, corrected proof-sheets (passing between author and publishers), sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes, and wrappers, cards, plain and ornamental paper, photographic representations, of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions, a postage of one cent for each two ounces, or fraction thereof, on packages to one address, to be prepaid by postage stamps affixed. On all books (other than those printed by order of Congress) postage at two cents for each two ounces, or fraction thereof, limited to four pounds in weight. On samples of merchandise, metals, ores and mineralogical specimens, two cents for each two ounces, or portion thereof, packages limited to twelve ounces in weight.

A VERY modest young lady, who was a passenger on board a packet-ship, it is said sprang out of her berth and jumped overboard on hearing the captain, during a storm, order the mate to haul down the sheets.

A VIRGINIA paper says: "The Governor is about to commission four hundred Colonels of militia, being the number of Virginians over twenty-one who have no titles already."

FAMILIAR SCIENCE.

From the London Punch.

Says the "Times" "notice of the flowers at Crystal Palace; "The specimens of sarracenia drummodiaria, of the imantopylium miniatum, of the cyanophylium magnificum, of the sarracenia drummondifluvia, and of the sphacrogyne latifolia call for distinct notice." And they shall not call in vain, and the distinct notice "Punch" gives them is that they are sesquipedalian kusses. We shall have the really lovely flowers, the fairies of the old creation, crying out for new titles next. Who remembers, or rather who forgets, Barry Cornwall's weaver's song. "'Tis better to sing than grieve?"

"Come show us the rose with its hundred dyes,
The lilly without a blot,
The violet, deep as your true love's eyes,
And the little forget-me-not."

Are we to have this re-written in the following fashion:

The Rosa deschenhaultiana come show us,
The Lilium sepalisalbis white,
With the Viola ranunculifolia endow us,
And the wee Myosotis palustris height.

THE Odd Fellows of Bryan, Texas, intend erecting a three-story brick building, 100 by 50 feet, the total cost of which is estimated at $24,512.

TABLE OF DISTANCES
From Saucelito, as Traveled at Present.

	Miles.		Miles.
To San Francisco	5	To Tennessee Valley	3
" Reed Ranch	6	" the Lighthouse	3¾
" San Rafael	12½	" Olema	30
" Bolinas	23	" Petaluma	31

We understand that the Saucelito Land and Ferry Company are now prepared to sell Villa Lots and Residences; also Business Places, giving a perfect title, free from all incumbrances, on most reasonable terms.

NOTICE.—The old Saucelito Land and Dry Dock Company are now prepared to sell property for Villa Residences or Business purposes, or moderate terms, with perfect title.

New Advertisements.

ABSTRACT OF TITLE
AND
CERTIFICATES OF SEARCH
TO
LANDS IN MARIN COUNTY.

HAVING MADE AN ABSTRACT OF the lands in Marin County and carefully indexed and posted them upon each piece of property to which they relate, whether portions of a RANCHO, lots in SAN RAFAEL or SAUCELITO—I am prepared to make abstracts with accuracy, completeness and despatch.

W. H. J. BROOKS,
Je15-tf 621 Clay street, San Francisco.

BAY VIEW HOTEL,
BOLINAS.

TOURISTS AND INVALIDS WILL find many attractions in this vicinity. Seaside views, ocean breakers, boating, fishing, hunting and fishing. Good accommodations for guests. Stages from Saucelito three times every week, running through to Olema with connections to and from San Rafael and Point Reyes.

Je15-tf GEORGE BURGE, Proprietor.

O. W. ROSENBORG,
AT THE POINT, - - - - - - BOLINAS,
KEEPS THE BEST
WINES AND LIQUORS.
Je15-1m CALL AND SEE HIM.

NOTICE AND WARNING.

ANY PERSONS CUTTING WOOD FOR fuel purposes on the property of this Company, will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

H. A. COBB,
my31-1m President Saucelito Land and Ferry Co.

NOTICE TO FISHING PARTIES.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES TO notify the public that all persons are forbidden to fish in the waters over or immediately about the Marine Railway at Old Saucelito. The place is private property. The object of this notice is to prevent injury or danger to the work by the deposit of stones or other impediments in the roller sections.

Je15-tf BELL & CARDINELL.

RAILROAD RESTAURANT,
SAUCELITO,
LOUIS SCHULZE, - - - - Proprietor,

ADJOINING THE STEAMBOAT landing. A beautiful hall in which there will be dancing every Sunday afternoon. A fine piano at the service of visitors. Picnics, fishing and hunting parties provided for at short notice. Meals at all hours at San Francisco prices. Guests will be provided with the best brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The apartments for lodgers are spacious, well furnished and airy. Je15-tf

TAMALPAIS PARK,
SAUCELITO.
CONSTANTINE, ... PROPRIETOR.

Picnics supplied with Milk, Squabs, Eggs, Fresh Oysters, etc. Terms reasonable.

Saddle Horses, Shooting and Boating. Dancing Platform Free. ☞ Take the Shell Road. se16-tf

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OF EVERY description, done at the office of the Saucelito Herald.

Taking the Starch Out.

The New York *Evening Mail* tells the following good story:

A professor in one of our Western colleges, whose bodily presence was weak, but who, having a tall spirit, was determined to bate no inch of the respect due to his office or himself, disapproving also of the lax conventionality of the "frontier," requested the students whenever they should meet him, Dr. H., their friend and their professor, to take off their hats! This enactment did not suit the Western temper, and stirred slightly the Western pulse. No remonstrance, however, was offered, and the Doctor, who has been visited by misgivings as to the results, breathed freely, felt that the rough point was rounded, and felicitated himself upon his firmness.

Returning one evening from a supper party, in unusually genial mood, Dr. H. ascended the long flight of stone steps leading to his room. When about half way up he descried Mr. G., from St. Paul coming down, both arms clasped around a bundle of kindling wood. As he drew near the Doctor uttered his bland "Good evening!", (the rising English inflection managed to a nicety) touching his hat as he spoke. The Minnesotian returned the salute *de rigeur*, unloosing, as he did so, the fatal faggots with a fall like thunder. Hop, skip, and jump could not save the unfortunate Doctor, when, sent surely by his evil genius, at this moment who should appear upon the scene but Captain K., the one-armed hero from Wisconsin, striding rapidly down with his Saturday night's pail of hot water.

Because his friend was in grief should he pass him by? Beholding his chief, for the moment stripped of office, capering upon the stairs, should he refuse to salute him? He, to whom "regulation" was both law and instinct? Never! and his faithful "left" sought his hat, away went the pail, bump, thump, splash, dash!

"Confound you both," roared the unfortunate recipient of college honors, rubbing and wringing by turns!

Hot water is known to beemollient! It must have expedited the Doctor's recovery. Certain it is that after a few days' seclusion, during which there came frequent puffs of camphor and epodeldoc from his quiet room, and, "like horns from Elf-land faintly blowing," the echo of much dim and ghostly laughing from distant halls and corridors, the Professor again stood before his class. There was something in his whole air and deportment as new to him as to them—something suggesting not exactly defeat, but rather deprecation—non-resistance, or as then and there described, "Unstarched, by Jove, limp as any rag!"

Claimants for the Drake Estate.

About sixty enthusiasts met in New York on June 18th, to enjoy their biennial dissipation of conversing about their rights to the property of Sir Francis Drake, who died 277 years ago, after he had acquired an estate which was tied up by entails and wills and other monstrosities of law to accumulate in the hands of Trustees until it is now worth over $130,000,000. The British Government has been advertising for the rightful heirs for thirty-three years, and if they do not appear before seven more years elapse, the whole reverts to the Crown. There are over 120 claimants in the association which met yesterday. The Secretary complained that other bodies had sprung up elsewhere, to which backsliders from the original organization had seceded, bearing information which had been purchased with much cash and toil. Among so many claimants, matters got mixed, but there was a chart displayed which made everything quite clear—to the claimants themselves. Among those present at the reunion yesterday were "descendants of Drake" from Massachusetts, New Jersey and Illinois, each of whom carried bundles of documents with comical gravity. Much earnest indignation was displayed when a new member made a claim through Ebenezer Drake, who, according to his story, was born in 1550, was a sailor like the great Admiral, and was lost in the active exercise of his profession in 1790, a remarkable instance of longevity. Many of those present were ladies, and several of both sexes were very old. They meet for the next talk on the 22d of October, and thereafter on the 22d of October and June till they get the money.

THE WRONG PUPPY.—I had quite a laugh in the park the other day. Not far from where I was lounging, a gentleman was promenading, accompanied by a magnificent greyhound, while just in advance of him walked a well-known dandy. The gentleman called "Bruno! Bruno!" The dandy stopped and looked around, but not knowing the gentleman, quickly resumed his walk. Again the gentleman called: "Here, Bruno, come here!" Upon this the dandy turned and angrily demanded:

"What is your pleasure, sir?"

"With you? nothing."

"Then how dare you, not knowing me, thus address me on a public promenade?"

"Pray, sir (if I may ask), what is your name?"

"How, sir? do you wish to insult me?"

"But will you please give me your name?" quietly pleaded the owner of the greyhound.

"There is my card, sir:" and the dandy handed forth a slip of pasteboard.

"Why," said the gentleman, reading aloud the letters upon the card, this is B-r-u-n-o-w. My dog spells his name without the w."

THE FOREIGN POPULATION.—The Irish Democrat gives a table showing the strength of the foreign vote in the respective States. The Irish-born population amounts to 1,838,678 with a voting force of 367,735; the German-born population amounts to 1,696,410, with a vote force of 339,282; the French population amounts to 114,980, with a voting force of 20,830; the Norwegians to 112,113, with a voting force of 18,685; the Swedes to 94,443, with a voting force of 15,740; the Swiss to 73,964, with a voting force of 12,327; the Welsh to 71,904, with a voting force of 11,984; the Hollanders to 46,560, with a voting force of 7,760; and the Belgians to 19,474, with a voting force of 2,076.

THAT human nature is ever the same appears by a recommendation to Parliament in a London newspaper of 1680, for the enactment of a law, as follows: "That all women of whatever age, rank, profession or degree, whether virgins, maids or widows, who shall impose upon, seduce and betray into matrimony, any of her Majesty's male subjects, by the use of perfumes, paints, cosmetics, artifical teeth, false hair, cheek plumpers, iron stays or bolstered hips, shall incur the penalties now in force against sorcery and witchcraft; and the marriage shall upon conviction stand null and void."

THE Russian frigate "Sevetland," accompanied by the corvette "Bogatire," arrived at Rio de Janeiro on the 24th of April, with the Grand Duke Alexis. The Grand Duke and the officers and men of the fleet were reported to be in good health.

LOOSE THREADS.

THE last dead-lock—the door of a burial vault.

WHY are hogs like trees? Because they root for a living.

WHAT part of a ship is good for youngsters? The Spanker.

THE Winter of Adam's discontent came directly after his Fall.

WHY is flirtation like plate powder? Because it brightens up spoons.

WE detest a second leave-taking. It confuses the clear echo of the first.

A DOG is counted mad when he wo'nt take something to drink, and a man when he takes too much.

IF you can't coax a fish to bite, try your persuasive powers upon a cross dog, and you will be sure to succeed.

A PERSON was boasting that he had never spoken the truth. "Then," added another, "you have now done it for the first time."

"YOUR whiskers are unprofessional," said a client to his legal adviser. "Why so?" "Because a lawyer can never be too barefaced."

A CRUSTY old bachelor says that Adam's wife was called Eve because, when she appeared, man's day of happiness was drawn to a close.

BEAUTIES often die old maids. They set such a valde on themselves, that they don't find a purchaser before the market is closed.

MISS TUCKER says it is with bachelors as with old wood—it is hard to get them started, but when they do take flame they burn prodigiously.

A LADY excused her extreme love for diamonds and other precious stones by saying, "They are the only bright things which never fade on earth."

A GENTLEMAN describing a person who often visited him for the sole purpose of having a long gossip, called him Mr. Jones the *stay*-maker.

THE earth is a tender and kind mother to the husbandman; and yet at one season he always harrows her bosom, and at another pluck her ears.

SMIKINS got home from driving with mud on his shirt front, and told Mrs. S. with great assurance, that it was the Dolly Varden bosom pattern.

JUDGE—"Well, you are fond of stealing, if I should let you steal now, what would you steal?" Prisoner—"I would steal away, your honor."

AN editor in Ohio says he has become so hollow from depending on the printing business for bread, that he proposes to sell himself for a stove-pipe.

A SMART young articled clerk, hearing it stated by a lecturer that "man is merely a machine," remarked, "Then I suppose an attorney may be said to be a suing machine."

"ARTHUR," said a good-natured father to his young hopeful, "I did not know till to-day that you had been whipped last week." "Didn't you, pa?" replied hopeful. "I knew at the time."

THE most gallant man ever heard of is one who refrained from kicking a dog that had bitten him because it was a female dog. "If it wasn't for your sex," said he, "I would kick your head off."

"IF there is anybody under the canister of Heaven that I have in utter excrescence, says Mrs. Partington, "it is the slander, going about like a boy constructor, circulating his calomel upon honey folks."

A GRIM, hard-headed old judge, after hearing a flowery discourse from a pretentious young barrister, advised him to pluck out some of the feathers from the wings of his imagination and put them into the tail of his judgment.

"VEGETABLE pills!" exclaimed an old lady. "Don't talk to me of such stuff. The best vegetable pill ever made, is an apple dumpling, for destroying a gnawing in the stomach there is nothing like it: it always can be relied on.

CRITICAL POLITENESS.—A young author reading a tragedy, perceived his auditor very often pull off his hat at the end of a line, and asked him the reason. "I cannot pass a very *old* acquaintance," replied the critic, "without that civility."

A YOUNG lady of Richmond, Va., intending to be married, recently telegraphed to Paris for silk stockings, to be made to order, with her name worked in them, and she got them—the price being, in greenbacks, forty-two dollars a pair.

NEARLY five inches of hail fell at Skowhegan, Maine, within ten minutes, the size of the stones varying from that of peas up to robins' eggs. The ground was covered as white as Winter, and people were out, after the shower, with shovels and brooms, cleaning off sidewalks the first day of June!

TWO Hibernians were passing a stable which had a rooster on it for a weather vane, when one addressed the other thus: "Pat, what's the rason they didn't put a *hin* up there instead of a *rooster*?" "An' sure," replied Pat, "that's asy enough, don't you see it would be unconvenient to go for the eggs."

A COLORED preacher at Sparta, some time ago, was heard to say in a funeral sermon of a deceased brudder. "He ruminates no longer among us; he have exonerated from the syllogisms of this world's discrimenotion, and when he gets to the cold dry stream of the Jordin, the Karosines and Peaiphenes will meet him dare to row him over on dry land to the silverstring city."

COLERIDGE one having occasion to go from home, his wife packed his portmanteau, and gave him strict orders to put on a clean shirt every day. On his return imagine her dismay in finding his portmanteau shirtless. But inquiry developed the fact that her absent minded, unworldly husband has obeyed her order to the letter, having put on a clean shirt every morning, but had forgotten to take the soiled one off. And there the seven were on his back.

THE Yale "Courant gives the following specimen of Japanese English which passed between a Japanese student and his landlady: "I told you the other day that I would move from here to Wall street, but I will not move for my convenient, and I will oblige to you for more little while. I will move here any time, if you promise somebody to lend the room to him. I am very sorry for that I could not always get home at supper time. Are you inconvenfet that I have tes at late?"

AN ingenious attempt was made to rob the County Treasurer's office at Crown Point, Ind., last Saturday. A stranger came into the office at a late hour, and requested the Treasurer to lock in the safe until Monday morning a small tin box which he said contained a quantity of valuable jewelry. The request was complied with, and two hours later the watchman heard an explosion inside the safe, and on going to it saw and fired at a man creeping toward it. Investigation showed the box to have contained a torpedo, ingeniously arranged to explode at a certain time. The explosion blew the door of the safe open, and injured the walls of the vault in which the safe stood, but failed to open the door of the vault.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

THE population of Belfast, Ireland, has increased from 75,000 to 175,000, in the past thirty years.

DUVAL County, Fla., with a population of less than 12,000, has had, during the last forty-two months, fifty-two homicides and suicides, and eighty-two accidental deaths.

AN old colored man and his wife, originally from Maryland, who had been separated, and had not seen each other for thirty years, met and were reunited recently, in York County, Penn.

A MAN recently committed suicide at Boxford, Mass., and left a will bequeathing to the city his entire property, valued at $75,000, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a high school.

A PHILADELPHIA lady lost a $1,500 ring in a hack. The driver found it. He could not tell a lie so he said nothing on the subject, as he did not want to part with the treasure. The police secured it in a few days.

M. MARELLIN GUERIN, a French judge who died recently, has bequeathed 100,000 francs to the French Academy, and directed the interest of the money to be employed in recompensing any work useful to sound morals and the arts in general.

MR. John Bellows, of Gloucester, prints the blank forms for the English electric telegraph messages, of which he issues 1,300,000 monthly, and 15,000,000 in the year, using forty-two tons of paper in the twelve months. This paper is a strange composite; it is made of palm leaves, Esparto grass, and bright oat straw.

A MAN on a train at Troy, N. Y., a few days ago, saw some one who owed him money standing in the ticket office, just as the cars were moving off. The opportunity to secure his debt was not to be lost, and springing off the cars as they were gaining speed, he struck his head against a granite pillar, and nearly dashed out his brains.

IN 1869 Connecticut raise 34,000 bushels of wheat, enough to supply her whole population with bread for two days, and necessitating the purchase of 7,518,000 bushels for the rest of the year. Massachusetts raised only 34,000 bushels, enough to give her inhabitants bread enough for one breakfast and dinner, but not for supper.

THE recent census shows that the resident population of Paris has diminished during the last six years to the extent of 400,000. The number of vacant apartments exceeds 40,000. Rents have fallen to a proportion which ranges from one-eight to one-fourth, and for the superior apartments the decline is equal to one third. The depreciation in the value of land and house property is estimated at 20 per cent.

THE death rate of various cities of the world during 1870 is as follows, the figures indicating the number of deaths per every thousand of population: Montreal, 31.5; Liverpool, 31.1; Vienna, 29.8; New York, 29.8; Manchester, 27.8, New Orleans, 27.58; Edinburgh, 26.3; Baltimore, 25.65; Chicago, 24.55; Boston, 24.55; Brooklyn, 24; London, 24; Philadelphia, 22.72; San Francisco, 21.57; St. Louis, 21.03; Cincinnati, 18.39, and Bombay, 18.2.

THE telegraph has briefly mentioned the fact that Justin and Mary McNamara fell from a roof in Delancy street, New York, and were dangerously injured. The roof was thirty-five feet high, and the pair went over together. It seems that they had mounted the roof to escape the heat below. A German band in a neighboring saloon struck up a lively air, and the wife proposed a waltz. The husband readily acquiesced, but the waltz was hardly commenced when the wife became dizzy and fell. The husband endeavored to save her and became entangled in her dress, when the two fell to the ground below. It was in truth the dance of death.

IN the U. S. District Court in Admiralty, at Baltimore, Md., on the 18th inst., before Judge Giles, a suit was brought by a colored female school teacher against the master of a steamer, to recover damages for forcing the plaintiff out of the first into the second cabin, on the ground of her color. Judge Giles, in giving his decision, said that since the great changes which have taken place in that country, and the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Passenger Railway cases, it was not in the power of common carriers to make discriminations as to color in transporting passengers. But as the Captain of the steamer in this case was acting in obedience to his instructions, he would not award exemplary damages in the case. The Court then gave a decree for $25 damages and cost.

THOSE who are familiar with the history of Polar expeditions to discover a N. W. passage, will recall to mind that before its discovery by Sir Robert Macclure, whales which had been struck in Davis Straits had been captured in the Pacific with harpoons in them. The Nantucket Inquirer and Mirror tells the following harpoon incident which is interesting; Capt. Otis F. Hamblin, on his recent voyage in the "Andrew Hicks," (bark), of Westport, took from a sperm whale which he killed near to Gallipagos Islands, an iron or harpoon belonging to ship "Catawba," of Nantucket, lost some twenty years ago, when that ship was commanded by Captain Obid Swain. The marks of ownership were quite legible, so as to place the matter beyond all doubt.

THE value of land in the old city of London has recently increased greatly. Five years ago there was a temporary depression in real estate operations, and large houses divided into suites of handsome offices failed to secure tenants. The close of the Franco-German war, however, effected a change, and business having revived, a demand for offices in the business quarter around the Royal Exchange has sprung up and the value of real estate has improved. In Finch lane, the freehold of a small house used as a tavern, together with the good-will of the business, was recently sold for $104,000 in gold, the lot being eighteen feet in front and fifty-five feet in depth. Finch lane is principally occupied by the offices of commercial brokers and by dining-rooms.

THE English are now importing iron ore for the production of steel. They are working an old mine near Bilboa, Spain, where they find a rich ore, suitable for their purpose. We have some excellent ores in this country for manufacture into steel, and if England is obliged to go to Spain for her hematite, we ought to be able to mine our own at home, and find fuel cheap enough to compete with them. The iron interest is receiving a great impulse in these days, when that metal enters so largely into common use. Ships and buildings are alike constructed of iron, and wood, for many objects, is quite out of fashion. We notice a paragraph to the effect that the Grand Trunk Railway, having contracted two years before for their steel rails, are now laying them down at $65 per ton, delivered there, while the Americans on the other side of the lake are laying down their American steel at $100 per ton. We concur with the Boston *Journal* in asking the question whether this difference does not give too great an advantage to our railway rivals, and warrant a greater reduction of tax?

SAUCELITO LAND AND FERRY COMPANY.

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President, ... H. A. COBB
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jel0-tf

Saucelito Ferry.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.



ON AND AFTER MONDAY, April 1st, the Steamer

PRINCESS

WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO, MEIGGS' WHARF

At 8:45 and 10:30 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.

SAUCELITO

At 8 and 9:30 A. M. and 2:30 and 5 P. M.

☞ On SATURDAYS, for the accommodation of the public, an Extra trip from San Francisco at 1:30 P. M., and from Saucelito at 12 M., and last boat at 6:45 P. M.

☞ On MONDAY an Extra Boat from San Francisco (Meiggs' Wharf) at 7 A. M.

SUNDAY TIME.

From Meiggs' Wharf.	From Saucelito.
10 A. M.	11 A. M.
12 M.	1 P. M.
2 P. M.	3 P. M.
4 P. M.	5 P. M.

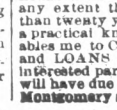
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Every description of Carriages, Express Wagons, Buggies, etc., made to order of the best materials and workmanship.

Repairing and General Blacksmithing done with promptness, and at prices to suit the times. jy15-tf

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Also, San Francisco, Eastern and Foreign Magazines at city rates. Leave orders with

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jy22-tf

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Near Union, San Francisco. The Country Trade supplied on the most reasonable terms with the choicest brands of **Wines, Liquors** and **Cigars.** mh9-tf

EASTERN OYSTERS.



HAVING MADE ARRANGE- ments with Mr. A. BOOTH, of Chicago, for a supply of **CHESAPEAKE BAY, PRINCE'S BAY** and **SHREWSBURY OYSTERS,** we are prepared to furnish the same by the Barrel or Car Load either for planting or immediate use, at the lowest market rates.

The Trade supplied daily with TRANSPLANTED OYSTERS from our SAUCELITO Beds.

MORGAN & CO.,
ap13-tf **No. 87 California Market.**



Farms Sold—Money Loaned. $

IMPROVED FARMS OF EVERY CLASS sold on favorable terms. BUYERS from all parts, with LARGE and SMALL CAPITALS to invest in GRAIN, DAIRY and VINEYARD LANDS, which are well improved and under an advanced state of cultivation, as well as extensive unimproved acreage. Unlimited means invested in desirable properties. Owners are at no expense save when a negotiation is consummated. Buyers are at no expense whatever. **MONEYS LOANED** on improved farms and large tracts of lands, at moderate rates, from one to six years. Payments of interests made convenient to borrowers, as may be agreed upon. Borrower not limited. Loans made in sums to suit their requirements, and to any extent that their securities may justify. More than twenty years in active business in this city, with a practical knowledge of all sections of the State, enables me to CONSUMMATE negotiations of SALES and LOANS understandingly and satisfactorily to interested parties. Applications in person or by letter will have due consideration. S. P. WHITMAN, **316 Montgomery street, San Francisco.**

ONLY THE GRAVE OF A PRIVATE.

CLAUDE.

From Sunday Picayune.

Only the grave of a private,
Only a poor soldier's grave
Only a life into Heaven
Given his country to save.

Only a poor mortal's fragments,
Mould'ring away in the earth!
Only a man that has fallen,
Guarding the land of his birth!

Fell not in turmoil of battle,
Fell, with no comrades to moan;
Fell, with no word for a loved one,
Fell on the outpost, alone!

Guarding a camp was the private,
When on his ear heavily fell
Words that toll'd forth his death sentence,
Sounds that the soldier knows well.

"Hold!" cried a voice from the distance,
"Hold! or this moment you die.
Stir, or give sound or alarming,
Dead on this field shall you lie."

Shooting his musket, he answer'd,
"Fire!" The signal has fled.
Quick as the clap of the thunder
Answers the lightning, he's dead!

Victory crown'd his companions,
Gloriously non they the day;
Th' enemy beated and routed;
All by this mere heap of clay.

Laurels are given to general,
Honor to soldiers of fame;
But this poor private took to his
God a far holier name.

Deeds have there been that were noble,
Deeds that were great in God's sight,
Nobler were none than the private's,
Guarding the camp of that night!

THE HOUSEKEEPERS DOOM.

One day as I wandered I heard a complaining,
And saw a poor woman, the picture of gloom;
She glared at the mud on her door-step (t'was raining),
And this was her wail as she wielded her broom.

"Oh! life is a toil and love is a trouble,
And beauty will fade, and riches will flee;
And pleasures they are scarce, and prices they double,
And nothing is what I should wish it to be.

"There's too much of worriment goes to a bonnet;
There's too much of ironing goes to a shirt;
There's nothing that pays for the time you waste on it,
There's nothing that lasts, but trouble and dirt.

"In March it is mud; it's slush in December;
The Midsummer breezes are loaded with dust;
In Fall the leaves litter, in muggy September,
The wall-papers rot, and the candlesticks rust.

"There are worms in the cherries, and slugs in the roses,
And ants in the sugar, and mice in the pies,
The rubbish of spiders no mortal supposes,
And ravaging roaches and damaging flies.

"With grease and with grime from corner to centre,
Forever at war, and forever alert,
No rest for a day, lest the enemy enter
I spend my whole life in a struggle with dirt.

"Last night, in my dream, I was stationed forever
On a little bare isle in the midst of the sea;
My one chance of life, with a ceaseless endeavor,
To sweep off the waves ere they swept over me.

"Alas! 'twas no dream; again I behold it,
I yield. I am helpless my fate to avert —"
She coiled down her sleeves, her apron she folded,
Then lay down and died, and was buried in dirt.

Out-of-Door Rhymes.

THE PUZZLED DUTCHMAN.

I'm a pleasure-hearted Deutcher
Vot vill die mit cried and shame;
I dells you vot der drouble ish.
I doesn't know my name.

You dink dis fery vunny, eh?
Ven you der history hear
You vil not vonder dere so mooch,
It vas so shtrange und queer

Mein myder had dwo liddle twins,
Dey vas fine und mein broder,
Ve lookt so fery mooch alike
No von knew von from toder.

Von ov der boys vas "Yawcup,"
And "Hans" der oder's name;
But den it made no tifference,
Ve both got called der same.

Vell, von of us got dead;
Yaw, mynheer, dat ish so,
But vedder Hans or Yawcup
Mein moder she ton't know.

Und so I am in droubles
I gan't kit droo mein hed
Vedder I'm Hans ooh's living,
Or Yawcup vot ish dead!

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

I stood to-night in my foam white lace,
With pearls in my shining hair,
And I hid my heart with a smiling face,
And the gazers said, "How fair
How blithe and bright is the maid to-night.
Who stands at the altar there!"

And I heard them praise the costly rings
That purchased my nuptial vow,
Praise the jewel that clings and strings
And burdens my finger now —
The milk-white pearls that twine in my curls,
And hung like a burden on my brow.

Praise, as we praise the frozen tree
That the hoar white frost begems,
And the cold cuts keen, but we only see
The glittering diadem,
And the leaves beneath, in the cruel wreath,
We've never a thought for them,

Bought, with a heap of shining gold!
Bring hither a red-hot rod,
And brand my forehead, and write there "Sold!
And lost to Heaven and to God."
Yet, weak heart, wait! you chose your fate,
All jewelled and golden shod.

AGRICULTURAL.

LEACHED wood ashes make an excellent top dressing for old orchards, which are denominated hide-bound.

THE intelligent cultivator of the soil allows no motive to interfere in preventing his procuring, under any circumstance, the most perfect seed that can be obtained, regardless of trouble or cost.

"EVERY cow should fatten one pig," is an old rule and a good one, that is, the daily product of a good cow should be, in buttermilk and whey, enough to feed one pig, after the cream and cheech are extracted.

THE easiest and best way to keep milk from souring is to scald and wash perfectly clean all the pails and pans used in milking and setting milk, and to use tin ones. By doing this, milk may be kept sweet for twenty-four hours at any time in the year in any clean, cool cellar.

CORN to replant should be taken from the butt of the ear. All observant farmers know that they should have late pollen for late issues of silk that is produced by "date rains," which "fill out" our corn crop. The corn from the point of the cob will do the job.

PASTE THAT WILL KEEP.—A perpetual paste can by made by dissolving one ounce of alumn in a quart of warm water; when cold, add flour enough to make it the consistency of cream; then stir into it half a teaspoonful of rosin. Boil it to a proper consistency, stirring all the time. It will keep for twelve months, and when dry may be softened with water.

A CONDITION powder, made of three parts salt and one of ashes, and given to a horse at the rate of a handful twice a week, is highly commended by *The Turf, Field and Farm.* If a little sulphur is added to the dose once a fortnight, it will be benefical. The prescription is valuable for other domestic animals.

It is said that one of the most powerful remedies for botts in horses, is a strong decoction of sage tea, made very sweet.

LESS than thirty-one thousand persons own all the real estate in England, including all the owners of city houses and building lots, and one-half the land is owned by one hundred and fifty persons! England is said to have fifty-one thousand square miles; taking one-half of that and converting it into acres, it will average over one thousand to each person. In Scotland nineteen and a half millions of acres are owned by twelve persons. This is as if all the land in Massachusetts were owned by three persons, each having about five millions of acres.

WAGES OF GERMAN LABORERS.—It is remarkable that while we hear much of the pauper-fed laborer of England, we seldom hear much of that of the Continent. The English laborer has been steadily improving his condition, till at the present time the chasm between him and his American brother is fast filling up. The German and French laborer is at the present time much worse paid than the English. In Saxony the pay of the farm laborer is about twelve cents per day and board, or twenty-five and board himself; or at least one-half below the English laborer. What is most remarkable about this is that food, as a general thing, is much higher than in England. Wheaten bread is unknown to the laborer, rye being the only food, and meat is eaten in very small quantity. Indeed the statement that "not by bread alone shall man live" has very little meaning to a Saxon. The wages of the European laborer has a great interest for us. The more they equalize to our own, that better able are we to complete with the world in the open market.

PUMPKIN SEEDS FOR POULTRY.—Wm. Anderson, Ann Arbor, Mich., writes the "Farmers' Club" that he has lost many of his fowls in the following manner. "The first symptom that appears is lameness in one leg; after a few days both legs become so weak that they cannot stand, and pine away and die in two weeks, and sometimes less than that." In reference to this matter, Washington Hills, of Long Island, says: "One cause of this disease complained of is allowing turkeys to eat the seeds of pumpkins. About the time farmers take in their corn and gather their pumpkins, almost invariably the cattle are treated with a meal of pumpkins. If the turkeys are around the barnyard they also have a meal of seeds, and so sure as they do so sure they will be lame. Sometimes it kills them. At any rate they do not get over it. They will stay lame all the season. Nothing will fatten them. In fact I have known a whole flock affected in this way to be almost worthless, and nothing else caused it but pumpkin seeds."

HOME-MADE YEAST.—The best home-made yeast I have tried is made thus:

Boil two handfuls of hops, tied in a small bag, in six quarts of water; slice thin six large potatoes, and boil them with the hops; when they are soft skim them out and mash perfectly fine; add to them one and a half pints of wheat flour stirred to a smooth batter with cold water; turn over the whole of the boiling hop liquor, first taking out the bag and squeezing it dry; then hang it aside to dry to use another time, for it will make two batches of yeast. Stir into this mixture two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one of ginger and one of salt. When milk-warm, add a teacupful of yeast, set in a warm place to rise, and it will be ready to put into a jug by the next morning. Keep in a cool cellar or ice-house, and it will last good for six weeks or more. Always shake the jug before useing any of its contents. A teacupful of this yeast will make three loaves of bread and a pan of rolls. I shall surely try the receipes for southern corn meal, which I always use in preference to the yellow meal.

DAISY EYEBRIGHT.

PREPARATION OF WHITEWASH.—Whitewash is one of the most valuable articles in the world, when properly applied. It prevents not only the decay of wood, but conduces greatly to the healthiness of all buildings, whether wood or stone. Outbuildings and fences, when not painted, should be supplied once or twice every year with a good coat of whitewash, which should be prepared in the followng way. Take a clean water-tight barrel, or other suitable cask, and put into it half a bushel of lime. Slake it by pouring water over it, boiling hot, and in sufficient quantity to cover it five inches deep, and stir it briskly till thoroughly slaked. When the slaking has been effected, dissolve it in water, and add two pounds of sulphate of zinc, and one of common salt. These will cause the wash to harden, and prevents its cracking, which gives an unseemly appearance to the work. If desirable, a beautiful cream color may be communicated to the above wash by adding three pounds of yellow ochre; or a gold pearl or lead color, by the addition of lamp, vine, or ivory black. For fawn color, add four pounds of umber—Turkish or American (the latter is the cheapest)—one pound of Indian red, and one pound of common lamp-black. For common stone color, add four pounds of raw umber, and two pounds of lamp-black. This wash may be applied with a common whitewash brush, and will be found much superior, both in appearance and durability, to the common whitewash.

MARKET REVIEW.

Domestic Produce.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 5, 1872.

BREAD—There has been a fair local and interior mand, with only a limited export inquiry, during the past week. Following are the California Cracker Company's rates: Assorted Crackers, 10c ₩ lb; Boston do, 8c; Butter do, 7c; Cream do, 9c; Graham do, 8c; Picnic do, 7c; Soda do, first class, 7c, and second class, 5c; Santa Clara do, 10c; Sugar do, 8c; Water do, 8c; Oyster do, 8c; Milk Biscuit, 9c; Wine do, 10c; Seed Cake, 12½c; La Grand, or Overland, 10c; Jenny Lind, extra, 9c; Ginger Cake, 9c; Ginger Snaps, 15c; Congress Cakes, 25c; Wafer Biscuit, 90; Pilot Bread, first class, 5½c, and second class, 5c; Saloon Pilot, 7c; Ship Biscuit, 4½c; Lemon do, 15c.

FLOUR—The demand has continued fair for local consumption, with only a limited inquiry for export. Quotations are unchanged since our last weekly review. Sales embrace 5,000 bbls California extra, 3,000 do Oregon extra, and 2,000 do California superfine, partly for export, private. We quote local brands—Extra at $@6 25 and superfine at $4 50@4 75; interior and Oregon brands—Extra at $5 25@6 in sks ₩ 196 lbs.

WHEAT—The market has ruled quiet, at a further decline in prices, during the past week. The receipts of new crop are coming forward more freely as the season advances. Sales aggregate 20,000 sks ordinary to choice at $1 60@1 80. Quotable at the close at $1 55 for new and $1 65@1 80 for old ₩ 100 lbs. The Liverpool market was telegraphed on the 2d inst. at 12s 3d@12s 4d—a decline of 2d ₩ cental since our last weekly summary.

BARLEY—The market has ruled firm for brewing at unchanged rates. For new a fair demand has existed since our last weekly review. Sales embrace 5,000 sks at 95c@$1 05 for new and $1 50@1 65 for old. At the close we quote new feed at $1@1 05; old, $1 50@1 60 ₩ 100 lbs.

OATS—The demand has been maintained, at unchanged rates, during the past week. About 5,000 sks ordinary to choice sold at $1 55@1 70 ₩ 100 lbs, which is the range at the close.

HAY—The receipts have been free during the past week with a good demand. Quotable at the close at $@15 for ordinary to choice new ₩ ton.

STRAW—Quotable at $@@7 50 ₩ ton for cargo lots.

CORN—Market quiet at $1 45@1 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

CORN MEAL—Quotable at $2@2 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

BEANS—The market remains steady and the following are the jobbing rates: Bayo, $5 50; Butter, small White and Pea, $4 25@4 50; Red, $5 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

POTATOES—There has been a good demand since last Wednesday. At the close we quote the range at $1 90@2 12½ for new crop ₩ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—We quote new at $1@1 12½ ₩ 100 lbs.

BRAN—The price remains at $17 ₩ ton from mill.

MIDDLINGS—We quote feed at $27 50 ₩ ton from the mills.

RYE—Quotable at $1 80@2 ₩ 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT—Market quiet at $1 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Quotable as follows: Alfalfa at 16@20c; Canary, 5@6c; Flax, 3c, and Mustard, 3@6c ₩ lb.

HIDES—Market steady. Sales of 1,459 California dry, usual selection, at 18@19c; 862 salted at 8@9c ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Market well supplied; quotable at 7½@8c ₩ lb as to quality.

WOOL—The market shows no improvement in prices, although transactions are larger during the week under review than during any similar interval this season. Sales approximate 500,000 lbs on terms reserved. There is still on the market a large quantity of short staple choice qua ity, but the difference in price between that and long staple is from 5c to 6c ₩ lb. We quote good shipping grades at 30@33c, according to condition and length of staple. burry, 2@5c ₩ lb. The late tree receipts of Oregon have had to be shipped East in order to find a market. The market at the close presents anything but a cheerful aspect.

FRUITS—We quote the jobbing rates for green Fruits as follows: Apples, 75c@$1 25 ₩ box; Oranges, $4@6 50 ₩ M; Limes, $12 50@15 ₩ M; Lemons, $7@8 ₩ 100 and $15@18 ₩ box; Cranberries, 6c ₩ gall; Strawberries, 4@10c ₩ lb; Cherries, 8c@30c ₩ lb; Gooseberries, 4@6c ₩ lb. Apricots, 7@10c ₩ lb. Currants, 3½@5c ₩ lb; Raspberries, 15c ₩ lb; Pears, $1@@2 ₩ box; Plums, 7@10c ₩ lb; Figs, 5@8c ₩ lb; Peaches, $1 50@2 ₩ basket, 7@10c ₩ lb; Blackberries, 12@16c ₩ lb; Pineapples, $12@15 ₩ dozen; Whortleberries, 18c ₩ lb.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE—Fresh Butter is in free supply at quotations. Eggs steady. Cheese weak. We quote:

—BUTTER—California fresh roll, 22½@27½c—the latter an extreme for choice; firkin, 20@27½c; pickled, old, 18@20c; Eastern firkin, 20@27½c.

—CHEESE—California, 11@13½c; Eastern, 13½@14c.

—EGGS—California, 37½c; Eastern, 18@22½c ₩ doz, as to condition

CURED MEATS—The following are the jobbing quotations:

—HAMS—California, 12@13c ₩ lb; Oregon, none in market; Eastern do, firm, 18@16c.

—BACON—California, 11@12½c; Oregon, 13½@14c, Eastern sugar-cured Breakfast, 14@15c; do, clear, 10@12c.

—LARD—California, 12½@13½c; Oregon, none in market; Eastern, in tcs, 11@12c; do in cases, 14@14½c; do in kegs, 12@13c.

FRESH MEATS—The market has remained firm at unchanged rate for most descriptions since our last weekly review. The following are the rates from slaughterers to dealers:

—BEEF—For first quality, 9c; second do 7@8c; third do 5@6c ₩ lb.

—VEAL—At 7@10c ₩ lb.

—MUTTON—At 5@6½c ₩ lb.

—LAMB—8c ₩ lb.

—PORK—Dressed, grain-fed, 8@9¼c; on foot, grain-fed, 5¾@6¾c ₩ lb.

POULTRY AND GAME—The supplies are free with a good demand, at a decline in rates since our last weekly review.

—FOWLS—Hens, large, $8@9; Spring Chickens; $4@4 50; Roosters, $6@7 ₩ dozen.

—DUCKS—Tame at $7@8 ₩ dozen.

—GEESE—Tame at $12@15 ₩ doz.

—TURKEYS—Alive, 20@22c; dressed, 25c ₩ lb.

—HARE—$4@4 50 ₩ doz.

—SNIPE—$1 50@3 ₩ dozen.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game.

HENS—Large, 87½@@1 each.
CHICKENS—Large, $1 each.
DUCKS—Tame, $1 each.
HARE—37½c each.
RABBITS—16⅔c each.
PIGEONS—Tame, $2 50@3 ₩ doz.
GEESE—Tame, $1 50@2 each.
TURKEYS—30c ₩ lb.
SNIPE—$2@3 50 ₩ dozen.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 3, 1872.

FLOUR—Nominal.
WHEAT—Nominal.
COTTON—25½c.
PORK—Market quiet. $12 37½@13 25 ₩ bbl.
LARD—Nominal.
HIDES—Dull. Dry, 23½@24½c; Salted, 12c; Green, 12@12½c.
OIL—Fair demand. Sperm, $1 40@1 45; Winter Bleached, $1 68@1 78; Whale, 72@75c; do, Winter Bleached, 78@80c.
WOOL—Dull. Spring, fine, 38@45c; burry, 32@37c; pulled, 55@60c; Fall, California, 30@35c; do burry, 25@30c ₩ lb.

LIVERPOOL, July 2, 1872.

WHEAT—12s. 3d.@12s. 4d. ₩ cental.

SUN AND TIDE TABLE.

From the Pacific Tide Tables of the United States Coast Survey.

The height is reckoned from the level of average lowest low waters. When the time in the A. M. column is followed by P, it is afternoon, and when in the P. M. column by A, it is forenoon.

July	HIGH WATER. A. M. Time. h. m.	Hgt. Ft.	HIGH WATER. P. M. Time. h. m.	Hgt. Ft.	LOW WATER. A. M. Time. h. m.	Hgt. Ft.	LOW WATER. P. M. Time. h. m.	Hgt. Ft.
6....	....	..	1 57	4·6	6 23	-1·0	6 09	2·3
7....	0 10	5·7	2 29	4·7	7 07	-1·1	6 53	2·4
8....	0 44	5·5	2 59	4·7	7 41	-1·0	7 38	2·4
9....	1 25	5·3	3 29	4·7	8 16	-0·7	8 23	2·3
10....	2 12	5·1	4 04	4·7	8 49	-0·5	9 10	2·1
11....	3 08	4·8	4 41	4·7	9 24	0·0	9 59	1·9
12....	4 09	4·5	5 18	4·8	10 06	0·5	10 54	1·6

SUN—July 6.

Sun rises.....4 49 | Sun sets.....7 20

Railroads.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

MONDAY, April 29th, 1872,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO

7.00 A. M. Overland Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff, Cofax Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

3.00 P. M San Jose Passenger Train, stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. *Passenger Train for Stockton, Merced and Sacramento.

6.30 P. M. Overland Emigrant Train, Through Freight and Accommodation.

7.30 A. M. Steamer New World (from Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Vallejo with Trains of California Pacific Railroad.

4.00 P.M.* Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) Connecting at Vallejo with Trains of California Pacific Railroad.

2.00 P. M.* Steamer Antelope, (from Broadway Wharf) Connecting at Donahue with Trains of S. F. and North Pacific Railroad.

8.00 A.M. Excursion Boat (Sundays only) from Broadway Wharf, connecting with Special Train of S. F. and N. P. R. R. for Cloverdale and Intermediate points, returning to San Francisco by 7.00 P. M.

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7 00, 8 10, 9 20, 10 10, and 11 20 A. M., 12 10, 1 50, 3 00, 4 00, 5 15, 6 30, 8 15, 9 20 and *11 30 P. M. (9 20, 11 20 and 3 00 to Oakland only.)

Leave Brooklyn, *5 30, 6 40, 7 50, 9 00 and 11 00 A. M., 1 30, 2 40, 4 55, 6 10, 7 55 and 10 10 P. M.

Leave Oakland, *5 40, 6 50, 8 00, 9 10, 10 00, and 11 10 A. M., 12 00, 1 40, 2 50, 3 50, 5 05, 6 20, 8 05 and 10 20 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7 20, 9 00 and 11 15 A. M., 1 30, 4 00, 5 30 and 7 00 P. M. (7 20, 11 15 and 5 30 to Fruit Vale only.)

Leave Haywards *3 45, 7 00 and 10 45 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.

Leave Fruit Vale, *4 40, 7 25, 9 00 and 11 20 A. M., 1 30, 4 05, and 5 30 P. M. * Except Sundays.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.

ap10

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

Time Schedule—Commencing April 15, 1872.

TRAINS SOUTH.	Through Train.	San Jose Only.	San Jose Only.
Leave—			
San Francisco	8:10 A M	*3:20 P M	†4:40 P M
San Jose	Arrive 10:36 A M	5:40 P M	7:00 P M
Gilroy	Arrive 11:55 A M	.....	.....
Hollister	Arrive 12:50 P M	.....	.....
Pajaro	Arrive 1:25 P M	.....	.....

TRAINS NORTH.	San Jose Only.	San Jose Only.	Through Train.
Leave—			
Pajaro	.....	.....	12:35 P M
Hollister	.....	.....	1:00 P M
Gilroy	.....	.....	2:00 P M
San Jose	†6:30 A M	7:50 A M	3:20 P M
Arrive at San Francisco.	8:50 A M	10:10 A M	5:50 P M

*Leaves at 2:30 P. M. SATURDAYS.
† Sundays excepted.

An Extra Train will leave San Francisco on Sundays at 9:30 A. M. Returning, leave San Jose at 5:50 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS RUN DAILY (Sundays excepted) leaving San Francisco at 10:30 A. M.; arriving at San Francisco at 4:25 P. M.

A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.
A. C. BASSETT, Assistant Superintendent.
J. L. WILLCUTT, General Passenger Agent. ap14-tf

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

FOR NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA.

Cabin.....$100 | Second Class.....$50



LEAVE WHARF CORNER of First and Brannan streets punctually at 12 o'clock M., on the 3d and 18th of each month, (except when either date falls on Sunday, then on Monday following,) for PANAMA, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's splendid steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.

July 3d—Steamer MONTANA, Capt. Nolan, calling at SAN JOSE DE GUATEMALA, ACAJUTLA, and PUNTA ARENAS, and connecting with Steamer OCEAN QUEEN.

Steamer of the 18th calls at MAZATLAN, MANZANILLO, and ACAPULCO, and connecting steamer at KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Brest, Havre, Hamburg Stettin Copenhagen and Norway.

The Montana will call at LaLibertad.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamers leave on the 1st of every month, punctually at noon, for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG, connecting at Yokohama with the Company's Branch Line for SHANGHAE, via Hiogo and Nagasaki.

From May to October inclusive, an Extra Steamer will be dispatched on the 16th of every month—when the sailing date falls on Sunday the Steamer will sail the preceding Saturday.

July 16th—Steamer CHINA, Captain ————.

Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Office, at their WHARF, CORNER OF FIRST AND BRANNAN STREETS.

Je20 ELDRIDGE & IRWIN, Agents



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